

# FRENCH RUSH ON METZ LINE REPULSED BY FOE'S ATTACK

## Germans Take Offensive North of Pont-a-Mousson and Capture Some Trenches—Joffre's Columns Win Ground by Infantry Charge in Forest of Apremont.

## Desperate Struggle Rages for Control of Vistula—Czar's Forces Press Advance Against East and West Prussia—Russians Rout Turk South of Batumi.

Admission that the French advance toward Metz from Pont-a-Mousson has been checked and that the Germans have captured a short line of trenches is contained in this afternoon's official statement of the French War Office. The capture of German trenches in the forest of Apremont is claimed, however, and the statement says that the French invaders of Alsace are "advancing."

Berlin admits French success at Metz, the town of Metz, east of Amiens, but reports German gains on the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac, as well as in the Pont-a-Mousson region.

The Germans have begun the bombardment of Soissons, according to unofficial dispatches received in Paris, where it is believed that this cannonade is the prelude of an attempt to pierce the line and begin a new offensive against Paris.

Russian advance is marked both against East and West Prussia. In the former movement the Czar is at Konopki, 12 miles from Miawa, and in the latter is beyond Dobryń, 30 miles from the German frontier. Along a 40-mile front connecting these points in North and West Poland the Russians are exerting heavy pressure with the idea of carrying the fight into the enemy's territory.

A bitter struggle for control of the Vistula from its junction with the Warta at Wiszogród, westward to Dobryń, is supplementary to the main operation.

The Russians in the Galician campaign have gained advantage at Tar-

now. The Austrian War Office contradicts this claim.

Russian forces have routed the Turks who were moving from the south upon Batumi. The town of Ardahan, northwest of Kars, has been taken by the Russians and the Ottoman troops are fleeing.

## GERMANS TAKE OFFENSIVE. HALT FOE'S DRIVE ON METZ

### French Trenches Captured in Forest of La Pretre.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The French advance upon Metz from Pont-a-Mousson has been checked, according to the admission made in today's official communiqué. In the forest of La Pretre, where the French had made gains, the Germans, in their turn, have taken the offensive and have recaptured a short line of trenches.

Furious fighting along the German battle line extending from St. Mihiel to Metz, with first one side and then the other having the advantage, was reported in the official communiqué today.

Following a prolonged artillery duel, French troops in the forest of Apremont suddenly vaulted out of their trenches, and dashing across a stretch of clear ground drove the Germans back 120 yards, capturing several lines of trenches. The Germans hastily re-formed and counter-attacked, but according to the War Office were driven off with severe losses.

The French armies operating toward Mulhausen in Alsace are reported to be "advancing."

## TURKS MASS AT BEERSHEBA FOR INVASION OF EGYPT

### Attack Timed for Kaiser's Birthday, Says Report.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Cairo to the Evening News declares that the Turks are busily concentrating in the vicinity of Beersheba, and it is believed that their advance upon Egypt will be timed to begin on January 27, the Kaiser's birthday.

Advices received in Cairo from Nabulus, in Syria, declare that the railway has been constructed two kilometers beyond Nabulus and that feverish efforts are being made to complete the line to link Jerusalem and Damascus.

## AUSTRIANS IN BUKOWINA CONTEST CZAR'S ADVANCE

### Hindenburg Rushes German Troops to Aid Ally.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21.—Austrian troops that were sent into Bukowina to stem the Russian invasion of Hungary, are falling back toward Jacobin, but the fighting in that district is still without decisive result, as the Austrians are offering fierce resistance.

Dispatches from field headquarters state that the Russians hold the pass at Mount Colcaul. The troops fighting in the mountainous districts of Bukowina are handicapped by the terrific cold and snow storms.

It is reported that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the commander-in-chief of the Austro-German forces, is sending German troops to reinforce the Austrians.

## GERMANS SHELL SOISSONS IN NEW ATTACK UPON CITY

### Allies Rush Reinforcements for Protection of Threatened Front.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The new German assault on Soissons has begun. German gunners have been shelling the city since early morning and are reported to be in flames and fresh infantry regiments are taking positions for a general assault on the French position north of the Aisne.

Reinforcements are being rushed to the allied trenches, both at St. Paul, north of the Aisne, and on the southern bank. While showing no signs of being prepared for an attempt by the Germans to force a passage of the Aisne. The most desperate fighting on French soil in weeks is expected.

## GOEBEN IN TURKISH PORT

### Cruiser, Badly Damaged, Screened by Steamships.

ATHENS, Jan. 21.—It is learned here the Turkish-German cruiser Goeben is anchored at Beikos, ten miles north of Constantinople.

## WOLVES SEEK VICTIMS IN EARTHQUAKE RUINS

### Italian Refugees Die of Exposure, Injured Fill Hospitals.

ROME, Jan. 21.—Slow progress is being made in clearing away the earthquake debris at Avenasso, Ortucchio, Colaninelli and other places destroyed, because of the continuing rain and cold weather.

The death of from 15 to 20 refugees of exposure and hunger has been reported and the energies of some of the soldiers on the scene have now been diverted to the distribution of clothing, food, blankets and tents among the thousands of homeless. In the mountainous districts the soldiers have to carry arms to shoot down the wolves that are trying to get at the bodies of victims still pinned beneath the wreckage.

Hospital facilities here have been sorely taxed by the arrival of 10,000 persons who were more or less seriously injured in the earthquake zone.

Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, who has just returned from a trip of inspection to the devastated districts, spoke in high terms of the work being done by the soldiers and other Government employees.

## TWO THOMPSON SATELLITES MAKE ASSIGNMENTS

### Superintendent of Bank Building and Retired Brewer Fail.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Jan. 21.—Following the assignment of his affairs yesterday to a receiver by Isaac W. Semans, similar action has been taken by Frank Roseboro, superintendent of the First National Bank Building, belonging to J. V. Thompson. The bank closed its doors several days ago. Both men are regarded as lieutenants of Thompson.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed at Pittsburgh by George Foss, a retired brewer, showing assets of \$124,241, and liabilities of \$323,100. His connection with the Thompson enterprises is not definitely known, but he is said to be a shareholder in several of the Thompson enterprises.



Left to right—Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Mrs. J. Harrison Smith, E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor of the North American; the Rev. W. A. Sunday, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, "Tony" Biddle, who was the host, and Frederick W. Wilson, in charge of the Drexel Biddle Bible Classes. Mrs. John B. Thayer was also present, but stepped modestly behind Mr. Sunday's back just as the photograph was taken. "Philadelphia society folk are more religious than those I have heard of in New York and Washington," Mr. Sunday told the gathering.

## OLD WOMAN STRANGLED TO DEATH BY BURGLARS

### Thieves Take Money and Valuables After Killing Victim.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Mary J. Fuller, 81 years old and wealthy, was strangled to death by burglars who ransacked her home on William street, where she lived alone, last night. The crime was not discovered until shortly before noon today, when a dairyman entered the house to deliver milk. Money and valuable jewelry were stolen.

Mrs. Fuller was a sister of the late Dr. George Welsch, and the family had for many years been prominent in business circles.

## TARIFF EVILS BEAR ALL THE BLAME FOR NORRISTOWN LOSSES

### D. M. Barclay Returns to Washington for Further Instructions After Seeing Manufacturers.

NORRISTOWN, Jan. 21.—D. M. Barclay, representing the Department of Commerce, who has conducted an investigation here for the last four days, said today that every manufacturer he had visited declared his business had suffered since the adoption of the Underwood tariff.

Work today was confined to getting facts concerning the Rambo & Regar Hosiery Mills, the largest of its kind in Norristown, and a conference with C. F. Williams, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Montgomery County.

At the conference at the hosiery mills of Rambo & Regar, Mr. Barclay was given the kind of information he desired. He admitted that in his talks with the manufacturers, a dozen of whom he had met, they had freely given him the facts of their case. He said that Secretary Redfield wanted, under the conditions which he had found, and he said he would go to Washington today to talk with his chief, so that when he came back next week he would know how to deal with the situation.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Finn said they had done "most of the talking," and that Mr. Barclay would not commit himself. Mr. Williams said that if Mr. Barclay wanted more information on depression next week he would get it. "Books and everything" would be shown without reserve to bear out the complaint made by the Manufacturers' Association.

Joseph S. Rambo, member of the Manufacturers' Association of Montgomery County and of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, met Mr. Barclay at the Rambo & Regar plant. There the investigator was shown a monthly statement of the products, in dozens, of 1912 as compared with 1914, showing a loss in products of 21.6 per cent., "notwithstanding the great falling off in production during the last several months of the year 1914."

"It would have been greater had we not made special styles, work being provided only because of the war," said Mr. Rambo. "Taking a special date, December 15, 1912, we had on our payroll 562, at 55 hours a week, and advertising for help. December 15, 1914, there were 401 on the payroll, one-fourth of whom were making 54 hours a week and the others about one-half time."

Mr. Finn, who is also identified with the Rambo & Regar firm, said:

"In regard to shipments we show a loss of 23.12 per cent. in dozens, showing that we have had a greater loss in shipments, which would necessarily make our stock larger."

## ITALIAN WAR ODDS JUMP

### 85 Guineas Per Cent. Bet on Entry in Six Months.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Lloyds offered policies today at 85 guineas per cent. that Italy will be engaged in war within six months. This is a rise of 15 from last week, when 70 guineas per cent. was offered.

## JUGGLING OF P. R. R. MILLIONS CAUSE OF INCREASE IN FARES

### \$6,000,000 in Profits Re-invested in Subsidiary Coal Company, Commuters Disclose at Hearing.

A partial computer's victory over the Pennsylvania Railroad was registered at today's session of the hearing before the New Jersey Public Service Commission inquiring into the increase of passenger fares by the system. The commission ordered that records of alleged bad investments by the company be produced, after a legal battle between counsel as to the relevancy of the records.

Efforts of Mr. Bleakly to get up at the opening of the hearing. One was the question of how much it costs the railroad to provide free passes for its employees, and the other the cost of free freight, such as fuel and supplies.

Mr. Bleakly, statistician for the railroad, again was on the stand at the opening of the hearing. He was cross-questioned by E. G. C. Bleakly, chief counsel for the South Jersey Commuters' Association, who tried to bring out that bad investments by the road from the \$10,000,000 surplus fund were responsible for the passenger fare increase.

VOLUME OF FREE FREIGHT.

On the question of free freight, Mr. Bleakly admitted that 1,231,000,000 tons of such freight was carried in 1913 by the railroad. He said this was all charged to the freight department.

Efforts of Mr. Bleakly to get the cost of free passes to employees were unavailing. He finally abandoned the inquiry, temporarily, at least, after putting Mr. Bleakly through a series of questions. Mr. Bleakly said that he had never made complete records of such costs.

Before Mr. Bleakly gave any specific instances of the so-called "bad investments" of the railroad, he was asked by Mr. Bleakly, assistant general counsel for the company, objected to the opening of the Pennsylvania's books for such evidence on the ground that it was not germane to the inquiry.

Mr. Bleakly answered this by the statement that the whole question of rate increases was based on the so-called "lean years" of the system. The lean years, he said, were caused by bad investments. The commission then ordered Fell to produce the records in the Susquehanna Coal Company.

Fell admitted that the company has invested from its surplus fund \$6,000,000 in the Susquehanna company. He knew that the company had paid dividends one year, but could not give the year or the figures for other years. The coal company is controlled by the P. R. R., he admitted.

CAUSE FOR INCREASE.

Mr. Bleakly referred to the statement made yesterday by Mr. Fell that it is the policy of the company to keep dividends around the 6 per cent. figure. The attorney declared the railroad does this so passengers will not be able to use the dividends as an argument for lower fares. Instead of putting its profits into dividends, according to Bleakly, the company puts them into the surplus fund. Investments from this fund that failed to pay are responsible for the present increase in passenger fares, he contended.

MUST PRODUCE RECORDS.

The railroad also was ordered to produce records of securities, the par value of which is \$50,000,000, held by the system. These are carried on the books, according to Fell, at \$50,000,000. He said he could not give the actual cost of the securities to the company and objected to getting records of these costs, as, he said, it would entail a great deal of work. Presiding Commissioner Luncey ordered him to get and produce the records.

The question of the Pennsylvania's agreement with the ferry company between this city and Camden was taken up, but abandoned without anything definite being learned.

## PREPARE FOR NEW TRADE

### Shippers Charter Three Schooners for Year at Record Rate.

Maritime circles here were amazed today when it became known that three large schooners had been chartered for the South American trade for all of next year at a rate unprecedented in shipping history. One vessel is to receive \$500 and the other two will get \$500 each. All three schooners are well known at this port, being engaged in the coal-carrying trade for many years. The length of time of the charter was as surprising to shipping men as the high rate paid.

The vessels are the Addison Bullard, 1223 tons, for which \$500 was given; the Van Allen Boughton, 1969 tons, \$500; and the Fannie Palmer, 1726 tons, \$500.

With the announcement of these charters there was also reported the chartering of a foreign steamship to carry coal from this port to Japan at 50 cents per case and a foreign ship with a similar cargo at 40 cents per case. The steamer which has not been named is to take out 165,000 cases, which will make the aggregate freight worth nearly \$100,000, or nearly as much as the vessel is worth.

## WHEAT RISES TO \$1.44

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—May wheat took another sudden jump today. Opening at \$1.40 per bushel an advance of 1/4 of a cent over yesterday's close, the price jumped to \$1.44 in the first 15 minutes of trading. Later the price receded to \$1.43. Heavy export buying was the cause of the advance.

## U. S. MAY DEMAND AMENDS FOR BRITISH SHIP SEIZURE

### Hauling Down of Greenbrier's Flag Regarded as Arbitrary Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—If Great Britain admits charges of hauling down the cotton steamship Greenbrier's American flag, this Government undoubtedly will demand reparation.

Some doubt existed as to whether Great Britain was not within its rights when it replaced the American flag with the Union Jack, following the detention of the Greenbrier, but the State Department insists that Great Britain's general procedure was apparently entirely arbitrary.

As far as the American investigation goes, there is no ground for belief that Great Britain could have claimed the vessel as a prize. If this is true, international law furnishes no precedent for the flag incident, experts were inclined to believe.

The State Department today assumed a waiting attitude. Officially it would not pass judgment on the case in advance of receipt of the British note of explanation, but there is a feeling that a strong demand must be made on England.

## SAILORS FROM GREENBRIER ARRESTED BY GERMANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A number of sailors of the American steamships Greenbrier and Carolina, were arrested by German authorities on arrival at Bremen, the State Department was informed by a cablegram from Ambassador Gerard today. The message gave no particulars of the arrest of the men.

Assurances have been given by the German Government that the men will be released and allowed to return to the United States on the ships on which they sailed.

## MAN WHO HANDLED FUNDS OF MANY POOR WORKMEN MISSING

### Bankruptcy Petition Filed by Creditors Reveals Absence of Jacob Keisler for Four Days.

A steady flow of men and women who work in South Philadelphia sweatshops poured into the office of Jacob Keisler, 412 South 5th street, a real estate operator and secretary of two building and loan associations, today. The crowd began to arrive after a petition in bankruptcy had been filed against Keisler, who has been away from his home since last Saturday.

The petition, asking that Keisler, whose liabilities according to attorneys may aggregate close to \$50,000, be adjudged a bankrupt, was filed today before Judge Dickinson in the United States District Court. The bankruptcy proceedings were instituted following a meeting of creditors held last night at the home of Samuel Feinstein, 735 Spruce street.

For hours today a crowd of men and women stood outside Keisler's office. They were speaking in foreign languages. Those who were inside had their eyes fixed upon a safe containing the seal and records of the building and loan associations with which Keisler was connected. The safe is locked. Next Monday the courts will be asked to appoint a receiver to take charge of Keisler's affairs.

WIFE ASSURES CREDITORS.

Mrs. Keisler and her five children sat in the office. She tried her best to cheer up those who displayed anxiety over papers which they left with Keisler before he went away. A meeting will be held tonight by the officers of the building and loan associations of which Keisler was secretary.

The filing of the petition against Keisler created a surprise among his friends in the ghetto. He was well known in charitable organizations, belonged to many lodges and for years had maintained an excellent reputation. He began his career as a teacher. Later he began to speculate in real estate. He prospered and for eight years has been at the 5th street address.

B. Levit, treasurer of the Sixth Street Building and Loan Association, for which Keisler acted as a conveyancer, said:

"We do not know where Mr. Keisler is. We shall hold a meeting tonight and go over Mr. Keisler's transactions with our association. Further than that I have nothing to say."

The petition was filed by Adolph Eichholz, attorney for the firm of Remak & Eichholz, with offices in the Bullitt Building. The petition names Meyer Bernstein, Benoit Moskowitz and Benjamin Friedberg as the complainants. It alleges that Miss Moskowitz loaned the man \$1500; Bernstein, \$1400 on a promissory note, drawn on the Sixth Street Building Loan Association, payable in three months. Keisler gave the man \$700 of the amount upon a bond and mortgage.

HANDLED FUNDS OF POOR.

It developed that hundreds of poor people, many of whom earn a few dollars a week in sweatshops, who were members of the building and loan associations of which Keisler was secretary, had been in the habit of paying the dues for their shares to Keisler to pay in turn to the association.

Mr. Eichholz, the attorney who filed the bankruptcy petition, said today:

"In all probability the claims against Keisler will be \$50,000 or \$60,000."

He further said that next Monday he will ask that a receiver be appointed to take over the affairs of the missing building and loan association secretary.

Keisler lived above his office.

Mrs. Keisler said today:

"I do not know where my husband is. He left home last Saturday afternoon, promising to return in a few minutes. He has not been well for several weeks, complaining of nervousness. I am sure I know of no reason for his going away and I feel positive he will return in a few days."

Keisler was secretary of the New Commonwealth Building and Loan Association, of the Knights of Joseph Building and Loan Association and a conveyancer of the Sixth Street Building Loan Association.

## Out of a Job

What is to be done about the problem of unemployment? Men are looking for temporary relief have been taken in Philadelphia and elsewhere. But a permanent solution is wanted. A little while ago New York City started its Public Employment Bureau and put it at its head

## Walter L. Sears

who has a plan of his own for the distribution of labor and the equalization of the labor market throughout the country. It differs from any proposal heretofore put forth and will attract wide attention. He has written an article which will appear tomorrow on the editorial page of the

## Evening Ledger

Another special article on the same page will be one by Vance Thompson. While half of Europe is fighting the other half is prophesying. Mr. Thompson will tell about the other half, the

## Fortune Tellers

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# SUNDAY SCORES BIG HIT WITH SOCIETY FOLK

## Mrs. Stotesbury "Kidnaps" Evangelist After He Had Mildly Censured 1000 Prominent Philadelphians.

### Reception in Home of Drexel-Biddles Precedes Afternoon Meeting in Tabernacle, at Which He Excoriates "Sham" Christians.

It was a different "Billy" Sunday that addressed the social set of Philadelphia for the first time today, more than 500 representatives of the city's most aristocratic families hearing him at the home of A. J. Drexel-Biddle, 2104 Walnut street. Thousands of persons not among the elite assembled at the tabernacle later in the day to hear the evangelist's pulpit proverbs.

"Seek Christ while you are prosperous and do not wait until despair drives you to him" was the message that Sunday delivered to scribes of the city's wealthiest and proudest families.

"You can't expect blessings when your mind is wandering about on how to make money, on how to cheat your brother, on how to wear better and more stylish clothes than your sisters, or while dreaming over a night's bridge-whist party, or with your head groggily with the fruits of a night's debauch."

With the bridge-whist playing, dancing, theatre-going, all the so-called worldly people of the city for his audience, Sunday showed himself in a new light, and while he did not attempt to shock his smart hearers into leading Christian lives with the mannerisms he utilizes on his other audiences, he did not mince matters in warning against the temptations of the flesh and the world.

He told the story of Hermosa as Dr. Henry Van Dyke pictured him in his story "The Lost Word." He held his audience spellbound as he told of a half an hour as he told of the society man of Antioch who found Christ and lost him again for riches, only to beg again for Christ in his hour of despair.

"Oh, I should have thought that your prosperity should have driven you to Christ and that you would not have to wait for trouble to drive you to Him," "Billy" told his hearers. "Christ" was not shouting at them; he was pleading.

He was drawing a parallel between the social lion of old and the leaders of society in our own city. He wanted the men and women to know the influence in Philadelphia to find Christ now.

"There's a lot of you," he told them, "who, if I let you to pray, would not know how to shape a prayer; but if you would all turn for Jesus you would set the city on fire with your enthusiasm."

"You are holding back from Christ. If you were to treat the people that you meet the way you treat God they would soon have nothing to do with you."

"Unless you have had Christ you can not realize the practicality of his teaching. Joy in the story of Hermosa. Hermosa was the big swell of Antioch. He had money, he had a fine palace, he had friends, but he did not have Christ."

"When Hermosa found Christ, his wealthy father put him out and for two years he wandered about the country in rags. Then he became tired of being poor and agreed to give the name of the God that he worshipped to a pagan priest for riches."

"So the priest struck the name of Christ from Hermosa's memory and gave him back his wealth; but when his father died, his father wanted to know the God that Hermosa prayed to. And even though Hermosa tried to recall the name of Christ he could not. And his father died without being comforted."

"If you have had Christ you are in danger of death he sent for John of Antioch, and John told him that it was Christ that he needed and not riches. When Hermosa prayed to Christ his child got well."

"Oh, don't wait for the hour of trouble and despair before you seek Christ. You who have everything; you who have money, jewels, pleasures, just as Hermosa had, wait until you are in your hour of prosperity."

MRS. STOTESBURY'S REMARK.

It was a different address from what the social set of Philadelphia had expected to hear. He left out the slang phrases and the epigrams, and at the close Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury said:

"I think Mr. Sunday is wonderful. I shall certainly try to hear him in the tabernacle. He did me mountains of good. I shall be greatly obligated to him if he will speak in my house."

As Sunday was leaving the Biddle home he was asked to sign a card by Mrs. Stotesbury. She was enthusiastic in her praise of his work and of his magnetism in his drawing-room talk, and declared that he simply had to accompany her to the headquarters of the Emergency Aid Committee in the Lincoln Building to see what good work the women of Philadelphia were doing.

If necessary, she said, she would "kidnap" him to get him there. And she carried out her threat. When the evangelist had finished talking, and most of the guests had left, Mrs. Stotesbury remained behind and told him how much she had enjoyed hearing him and how much she admired the work he was doing. Then

HE LEFT HIMSELF TO THE WOMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Other selected advertisements on page 12.

## LOST AND FOUND

ALL "LOST AND FOUND" ARTICLES advertised in the Evening Ledger or special to the "Lost and Found Bureau" at Ledger Building, 10th and Market streets, can also be seen at the Main Office, 11th and Market streets. Advertisements can be left at any of the drug stores receiving Ledger ads, or can be telegraphed directly to Ledger Central, Call Walnut of Main 5000.

LOST—Tuesday, pocketbook containing \$100, owner's card and other articles. Return to 10th and Market streets, Ledger Building, or to 11th and Market streets, Main Office. Reward \$10.00.

LOST—Thursday, pattern of police badge, return to 10th and Market streets, Ledger Building, or to 11th and Market streets, Main Office. Reward \$10.00.

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